Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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TV Event—California Story: The broadcasting industry in Washington and New York is excitedly studying a recent television event on the Pacific Coast, the apparent lessons of which are that an anti-communism program on TV can surpass standard "entertainment" shows in viewer popularity, boom broadcasting stations and increase business for enterprising commercial sponsors.

The event was the four-day Anti-Communist School held August 28-31 (inclusive) in the Los Angeles Sports Arena. (Advance notice was given in a recent issue of HUMAN EVENTS.) Proclamations announcing the School meeting were made by mayors of 31 Southern California cities, including Los Angeles. It featured addresses by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.), Congressman Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.), former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Herbert Philbrick, W. Cleon Skousen (author of *The Naked Communist*) and Dr. Fred C. Schwarz (director of the School).

Spurred by the promising preparations for the event, Richard A. Moore, president of the Times-Mirror Broadcasting Company (owned by the Los Angeles Times newspaper), had his station, KTTV, cancel all regular programs between 7:30 and 10 p.m. for four consecutive nights to telecast the School's proceedings.

Station KTTV reaches 2.5 million homes with television sets in an area extending from Los Angeles south to San Diego, east to San Bernardino-Riverside and north to Santa Barbara. All local papers gave wide publicity to the anti-communism meeting.

Patriotic executives of the Richfield Oil Corporation took a chance and sponsored all four broadcasts—no mean financial commitment—without the usual commercial messages. Audiences showed recognition of the sponsor's effort with standing ovations at the School sessions when references were made to Richfield.

Television spokesmen described as "startling" the audience which developed overnight. On Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31, special viewer samplings established that more people watched the Anti-Communist School than any other program, including such network attractions as "Wagon Train" and "The Untouchables." The average evening audience was estimated at one million; it was also estimated that a total of three million watched all or part of the four-day proceedings.

It is reported that Richfield dealers and business offices have been swamped with favorable comments and applications for credit cards, etc. Station KTTV has received a big volume of cards, letters and expressions of thanks.

In Washington trade circles, the conclusion is drawn that if people in other areas are in any way similar to those in the Los Angeles area, the public is desirous of seeing and hearing programs which will inform them about the dangers of communism. Perhaps this Los Angeles phenomenon may be the start of a new nationwide development. "When the folks turn off 'Wagon Train' for anti-communism . . ."

Who Muzzles the Military? In a tense Senate Armed Services Committee session last week, reminiscent of the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara balked at repeated efforts by Senator J. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) to get the names of Defense Department personnel who censor speeches by military leaders.

Thurmond noted that, aside from the celebrated gaggings of Generals Trudeau and Walker and since retired Admiral Burke, many military men have expressed to him their displeasure over deleted references to the Communist menace in their talks.

The Carolinian noted that such phrases as "the international Communist conspiracy" and "the cancer of communism" have been considered taboo by the Defense Department. Defense is advised on censorship by the State Department. "Isn't it true that Soviet infiltration menaces the nation?" Thurmond asked. McNamara said it does. "Then if that is true," Thurmond continued, why had McNamara supported the cancellation of an anti-Communist speech by Admiral Arleigh Burke last February? McNamara said that, at the time the speech was cut, President Kennedy was set to meet Khrushchev at Vienna, and that it "seemed unwise" to use "provocative" language regarding the Russians.

Later Thurmond read a speech to McNamara without telling him its author. After McNamara admitted that it was a fine speech, Thurmond told him that it was the Burke speech Defense had muzzled!

"I think," said Thurmond, "that the American people want to know who these censors are who are stopping our officers from speaking out on the danger of communism."

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Nixon's Future: Signs and portents suggest Nixon is now inclined to run for governorship of California. Why? Hard-bitten pros offer an explanation as follows:

First, these professionals (most of whom blame Dick for fumbling his campaign last fall) believe that the party needs Nixon as the nearest thing to an "Ike-policy" candidate (which they think could again bring the GOP into power)—much nearer than is Nelson Rockefeller. Also, they figure he has "visibility" in the popular mind; the public will listen when he says something.

They further calculate that he faces big risks in either course he takes, whether he runs for governor or "does a Stevenson" for three years. "He's damned if he does, damned if he doesn't."

The big reason why these pros think he has to aim now for the "Corner Office" in Sacramento runs as follows: Either we get into war or we stay out of war. In either such case, JFK would be a hard man to beat. If Kennedy is an incumbent war President, and war is going on, it might be 1944 all over again, when FDR had the winning card of "don't change horses in midstream." If we aren't in hot war, then it could be 1916 again, when Democrat Woodrow Wilson reaped the benefit from, "He kept us out of war."

The pros allow a third possibility. By 1964, we may have entered a hot war and won it—or lost it. In the first case, JFK would be strong; in the second case, what does it matter to speculate in this day of nuclear holocaust?

Ergo, say the pros, Nixon's only logical course is to aim for 1968, and Sacramento is the best intermediate step. By that time, California may have the largest delegation to the party convention and Nixon will have preferred treatment. Let Rocky have the nomination in 1964; let him defeat himself and clear the way for Nixon in 1968. Meanwhile, Nixon builds himself up as the leader of the new "Empire State" and therefore the national party indispensable.

Sounds logical, many pros say. But, of course, the pros may be missing another alternative situation. Say Kennedy goes on in a cold war with more appeasement, more Cubas and a popular explosion against his policy takes place. The pros have an answer to that: So much the better; the GOP could run a Chinaman in '64 and take the crown.

Atomic Testing: Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev aroused John F. Kennedy into action last week by literally lighting a fuse under the President. When the Soviets had triggered their third atomic explosion within a week, the President, despite the brakes against test-resumption applied by his chief scientific adviser, Jerome B. Wiesner, decided the US must renew its nuclear testing program.

Yet, while Congressmen on both sides of the aisle applauded the President's action, many—including Senator Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.)—feel the President's adamant determination to hold only underground tests may put some severe restrictions on development of weapons vital to American security. Gore, who is on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and the others point out that certain weapons with nuclear warheads, such as the anti-missile missle, must be tested in the atmosphere in order to prove their reliability.

Part of the President's reason for rejecting atmospheric tests stems from his desire to court the "neutrals," but the recent meeting at Belgrade, where the "neutrals" condemned the West for imperialism and refused to condemn the Soviets for renewing tests, should show the futility of catering to "neutral" opinion.

Regarding the danger of fallout, physicist Edward Teller recently declared that "fallout was a red herring," and that the US should test whatever weapons it feels are necessary to test. Surprise support for this position came last week from former President Harry Truman, when he said: "In my opinion, all the talk about fall-out is hooey. We get more fall-out from the sun every day than from 100 atom bombs all exploded in one place." Truman also said that all tests should be made that scientists feel are necessary to carry out their purpose.

Anti-Business JFK: The President's bias against Business and in favor of Labor Bosses was highlighted last week—say economists in the Capital—by his letter to the steel industry warning of "restrictive monetary and fiscal measures" if steel prices are raised this fall. Steel wage boosts are due October 1. Indeed, all wages in Big Industry are headed upward—see the auto industry wage parleys with Walter Reuther. Yet, at a time when JFK puts steel employers on the spot, no letter has gone out from the White House admonishing Labor Bosses to abandon demands for wage hikes.

Neutralists and Foreign Aid: There is some indication that as a result of the five-day, 25 "neutral" nations' meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Administration has decided to partially abandon its heretofore kow-towing to "neutral" opinion.

According to Washington reports, there was a considerable gnashing of teeth among US government officials over the non-aligned nations' unwillingness to denounce the Soviet Union over resumption of nuclear tests, which the former have fervently opposed for so long. Government officials were also annoyed that the "neutrals" preached self-determination for Africa and Asia, but not for Germany.

One authority, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that Washington should learn that the "neutrals" respond mainly to fear. "The Soviets," he said, "have not won them through cooing, but through threat, bluster, and terror."

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The President, obviously prompted by disappointment in the Belgrade conference, has now taken a tougher stand against non-alignment. After signing the foreign aid authorization bill, he remarked:

"It is my belief that in the administration of these funds we should give great attention and consideration to those nations who have our view of the world crisis." It seemed as if John Foster Dulles' doctrine that "neutralism" was "immoral"—previously repudiated by the Kennedy Administration—was coming back into vogue again.

JFK vs. Nixon: President Kennedy slapped at Nixon for "taking political advantage of our difficulties" so sharply that observers concluded that the former Vice President had struck at Kennedy's most vulnerable point. What Nixon had said (on Columbia Broadcasting System television) was that "moving a few ground troops" into Berlin to scare Khrushchev was "nonsense," and that the latter "might well interpret it as weakness rather than strength."

In this remark, Nixon revealed himself as close to the "unmuzzled" US military point of view—which he has been for many years. On September 1, HUMAN EVENTS reported the military's fears that Kennedy's stance on Berlin had actually encouraged Khrushchev to aggression.

Nixon also deserves credit marks on his consistent stand on the issue of atomic testing. During the campaign, he demanded a "cut-off" date soon after the first of the year (1961) on test-ban talks and early test resumption if Russia stalled. Kennedy took a procrastinating line in the campaign which he followed up until now.

• Nixon's stand on foreign aid, however, indicates that the Republican candidate of last fall still suffers from the "me-tooism" which apparently harmed his appeal to the people and presumably resulted in his defeat. This represents a double failure for Nixon, as follows: (1) he was unable to understand, as did GOP legislative leaders Halleck and Dirksen, that a grass-roots revolt against foreign aid was under way with explosive results in Congress; and (2) he failed to understand that the opinion of the grass-roots is that foreign aid, as operated by Ike and JFK, is discredited, is of positive danger to the country; and that the country is behind the military in placing first emphasis on power through weaponry and tough diplomacy instead of the "Santa Claus," be-nice-to-everybody (including neutralists) course of Eisenhower and Kennedy.

This Nixon failure may lead to the further rise of Senator Barry Goldwater, who differs on this issue from Nixon and Rockefeller and who understands the basic issue of the international power situation.

Warning Not Heeded: The National Broadcasting Company's Berlin bureau chief, Piers Anderton, reported last week over "This is NBC News" that Western intelligence knew three years ago of a Communist design to seal off East Berlin and virtually annex it to East Germany in violation of all existing agreements between East and West.

Anderton said the news came to Western powers through a minor East German bureaucrat who fled to the West bearing a document showing in detail an East German plan to cut off the flow of refugees to West Berlin.

The East German plan, said Anderton, was the following: First, a barbed-wire fence "would be thrown up along the 25-mile border between East and West Berlin. This would stop all East Germans from going to West Berlin. If the fence went unchallenged, the Communists would build a cement wall along the boundaries through the center of the city." (This plan was not utilized in 1958, *presumably because Khrushchev was aware of Eisenhower's determination to wage all-out nuclear war, if necessary, to stop it.)*

This theoretical strategy the Reds planned to use in 1958 has become a reality today, said Anderton. What diplomatic observers on Capitol Hill would like to have answered is why Kennedy failed to have any plans to stop the erection of the East Berlin barricade since our government had been forewarned of the Communist plans.

Flirting with Fidel: It becomes apparent to Capitol Hill that the Kennedy Administration, far from pressing a program to rid Latin America of the Castro dictatorship, is following a program of reconciliation toward the Cuban despot.

Some of the press last week reported Administration attempts to learn to live with Castro in order to quiet things down. It also told of the growing frustration this policy is bringing to anti-Castro Cubans. Anti-Communists, of course, found the meeting in Montevideo between Che Guevara and Kennedy Latin American adviser Richard Goodwin (HUMAN EVENTS, September 8) very disconcerting.

HUMAN EVENTS now learns that Goodwin has been meeting in the White House with another Castro man, an agent who is here ostensibly as a newspaperman. An authoritative source tells us that this agent fed Goodwin the current Cuban line—that Fidel is on the ropes and can only hold out for a few months. This argument, it is thought, is being bought by the New Frontier as an excuse for continued inactivity. JFK will "wait and see" regarding Cuba—refrain from harassing the Red regime.

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But top anti-Castro Cubans point out that this is an unrealistic and dangerous approach. Although there is an economic pinch, the military strength of the Castro regime—reinforced by arms shipped from behind the Iron Curtain—grows steadily stronger, while the passage of time depletes the strength of the anti-Castro forces. Waiting, they contend, will only add to the Cuban people's misery.

Jagan: The Administration has embarked upon a campaign to woo Cheddi Jagan, recently selected Premier of British Guiana. Meeting recently with Jagan in that nation's capital was State Department Consul Everett Melby. The two discussed US aid to British Guiana under the Alliance for Progress program.

State Department top brass has since urged members of the Washington press corps to "go easy" on Jagan and to play down his Communist affiliations.

Reporters are told further, at briefing conferences, that Jagan is no Communist, but rather a "neutral" in the grand tradition.

Such is contrary to official intelligence reports, however, which label Jagan a Communist agent. One such report, No. 4489 R-12, was drafted last year by the State Department's Office of Intelligence and Research. It declared:

"Although the People's Progressive Party has been considered weakened by its division in 1955 into two racial factions, one Negro and the other Indian, the victory of the Jaganite (predominantly Indian) group in the 1957 election was a victory for the faction that is openly pro-Communist."

Spending: Dr. Donald Ackerman, research director for the GOP House Policy Committee, told HUMAN EVENTS last week that "the area of fiscal responsibility found the Administration and the 87th Congress, first session, most irresponsible." Dr. Ackerman pointed out that congressional spending as directed by the New Frontier will lead to a fiscal 1962 budget $12.5 billion higher than the balanced budget set by President Eisenhower for that period before he left office. The GOP analyst said that $19.5 billion in identifiable backdoor spending is included in 11 major bills passed by the House this session.

Dr. Ackerman stated that "deficit spending under the Kennedy Administration forced an increase in the national debt limitation to $298 billion. This is in sharp contrast to President Eisenhower's estimates this January 16, calling for a reduction in the national debt.

"This year's record of fiscal waste would have been multiplied had it not been for the efforts of Republican and conservative Democratic Congressmen. As it stands, congressional spending this session totaled over $682 for every man, woman and child in the United States. What taxpayers could do with this money on a local level gives new directions to the imagination."

Public Power: Congressman John Rhodes (R.-Ariz.) last week told HUMAN EVENTS that he is strongly opposed to Federal construction of the power transmission lines slated to carry power from the upper Colorado Storage Project to customers in the Southwest.

The Arizonan stated that "construction of these power lines by the five private groups seeking to undertake the project would mean an immediate saving of some $180,000,000 to taxpayers, while rates charged for power would be the same as those the Federal government proposes to charge. But apparently this doesn't make sense to some of our New Frontiersmen."

Labor Monopoly Problem: "We must discard the mad illusion that we can successfully maintain a competitive economy while nurturing through our industrial complex the most virulent kind of monopoly over manpower. The special immunities and privileges of the bosses of national and international unions must be stricken from the statute books, along with the hereditary privileges of the landed aristocracy and feudal lords."

That is from a book-length study of "The Problems of Union Power" for which an award of $7,500 has just been made to John M. Court, a member of the Virginia bar and a graduate student of law at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

The award was offered by the Labor Policy Association, Inc., of Washington, D. C., of which the president is William Ingles. Two similar awards will be offered for the 1961-62 academic year to graduate students and also faculty members of all recognized American schools of law, industrial relations, political science and business administration.

Capitol Camera: The 7th Annual National Constitution Day Convention of WE, THE PEOPLE will be held at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel September 15, 16 and 17.

• *After trying out the President's famous rocking chair during a visit to the White House, Congressman Robert R. Barry (R.-N.Y.) described it as the perfect symbol for the New Frontier. "You get the feeling of motion," he said, "without really getting anywhere."*

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Pennsylvania's Don Quixote

The Many Fears of Senator Joseph S. Clark

By Willard Edwards

The Senate, as a hothouse for the flowering of rare and sensitive natures, has escaped the notice of most observers.

It is true that the ebullient and thick-skinned lawmaker, trumpeting his political wares in brassy tones, flourishes in the chamber.

But there are men of delicate perception there, too, whose quivering emotions seem to wax with seniority. The longer they serve, the greater are the fears and forebodings which assail them.

In this select group, Senator Joseph Sill Clark, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, is acknowledged without peer. He has, on innumerable occasions, demonstrated a more acute awareness of coming disaster than most of his calloused colleagues.

Clark knows that the ordinary citizen is helpless to care for himself and must be led by the hand of an omniscient government. His speeches betray an anguish that this conviction is not universally shared.

He has voiced his dread of many monsters in five years of a Senatorial career.

He cringed before the menace of the late John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State and called for his removal to prevent a certain cataclysm.

He was so agitated by the perilous influence of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) that he initiated a "purge" against him, a gallant if futile effort which qualified him for inclusion in the next (revised) edition of John F. Kennedy's Profiles in Courage.

Clark's supreme display of an almost mystical ability to detect imminent calamity was presented to a startled audience in June, 1960. He warned of the threat of an "anti-government fixation" in the United States which he saw leading to "a new anarchy."

In a land where government gets bigger and costlier with the passing of each year, this black cloud on the horizon had been glimpsed by few.

What stirred him to panic on this occasion is not known. It may have been a bit of Republican oratory about government controls or a letter from a taxpayer restive under a burden which diverts more than 30 per cent of his earnings to the Washington bureaucracy.

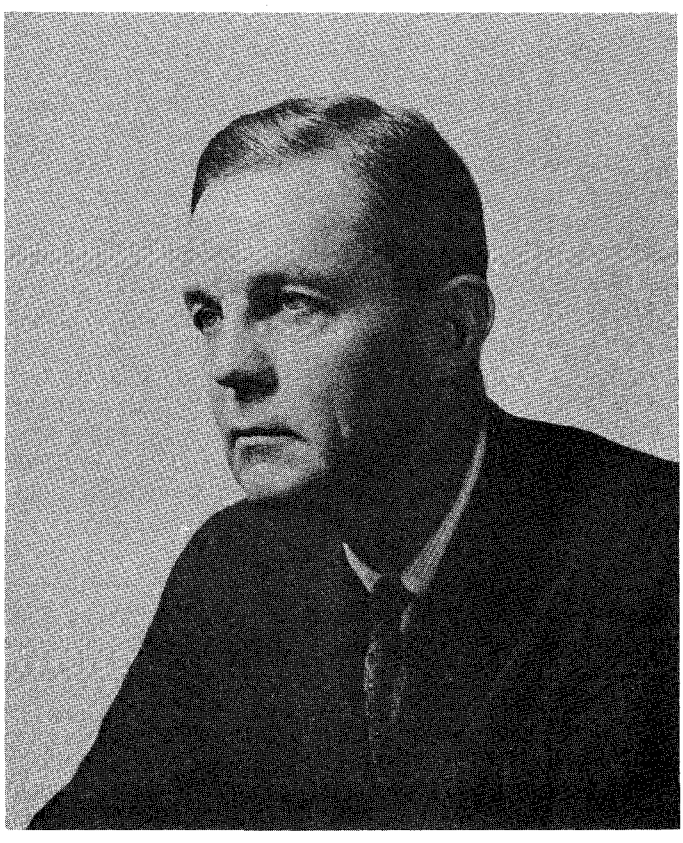
Clark saw this unrest as a potential threat to Big Government. And, if the government began losing the power which it has accumulated by leaps and bounds since 1933, he envisioned "anarchy"—a state of lawlessness, a total absence of government. In a word, chaos.

Mounting Fears Again

The Senator relaxed a little last November when his Senatorial colleague from Massachusetts was elected President. He knew the next President was no critic of government spending or expansion.

But his fears, always easily aroused, began to mount during the early months of the 1961 session of Congress. Mr. Kennedy, while contemplating deficit spending and a fairly imposing array of paternalistic government measures, was, by no means, moving as fast as the pace outlined in the Democratic national platform at Los Angeles, a sacred document to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Clark was thus ready for an almost hysterical outburst when, on May 3, he engaged in a debate before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with Milton Friedman, economics professor of the University of Chicago. He listened with horror as Friedman suggested that the government should abandon some functions and controls.



Senator Joseph S. Clark

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Here, in person, was a veritable representative of the "anarchy" which Clark had envisioned 11 months earlier. The Senator did not hesitate. He hurled at Friedman the ultimate in the liberal lexicon of vituperation:

"You would be a fine candidate for the next President of the John Birch Society," Clark thundered.

The audience failed to find this rejoinder either responsive or germane. It booed Clark, thereby, no doubt, confirming him in his suspicion that lawlessness and chaos indeed threaten to engulf the land.

The Constitutional concept that government should be limited is hopelessly archaic to Clark. He believes simply, and without a shadow of doubt, that Federal officials are better qualified to run the lives of the people than the people themselves.

Budget Balancing Is Dangerous

He is just as convinced that balancing the national budget each year is dangerous to public welfare.

When Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) proposed a pay-as-you-go amendment to the unemployment compensation bill last March—remarking mildly that the measure, as drafted, was designed to deceive the taxpayer because it deferred tax collections until after the 1962 elections—Clark leaped from his seat, his nostrils flaring:

"I thought the economic theory that the budget must be balanced each year, rather than over the entire period of the business cycle, went out with Herbert Hoover," he raged. "I think it has gone out in every college of the country. I regret that it has not in the Senate."

Senator John M. Butler (R.-Md.) said Clark reminded him of a Presidential economist who had suggested that a $5 billion deficit might be good for the country. He asked if Clark agreed.

"The Senator from Maryland belongs to an ancient and honorable school of economics which I think went out about 40 years ago," snapped Clark. "Almost every modern economist thinks it is necessary to have a deficit in time of recession and surplus in time of prosperity."

Clark lives in a world peopled by evil men. Looming in the fore of these menacing forces are Democrats from the deep South—particularly those who occupy committee chairmanships.

"The first vote I cast in the Senate when I arrived in 1957 was against Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) as chairman of the Judiciary Committee," he likes to recall, proudly.

In an unusual analysis of his fellow Democrats, presented on the Senate floor last January, Clark separated the good guys from the bad, applying a simple formula.

He wanted no more talk about liberals and conservatives, he said. Senators should be classed only as "Kennedy men" or "anti-Kennedy men."

To qualify as a Kennedy man, a Senator had to be committed completely to every syllable of the Democratic platform and vote for every proposal by President Kennedy. (This was before Clark discovered, sorrowfully, that the President did not share his reverence for every item of the platform.)

To oppose even one plank in the platform or one request from the White House was to become a Democratic outcast, Clark opined.

Applying this code to his colleagues, Clark found 40 of 65 Democrats in good standing as Kennedy men. Of the remaining 25, ten were "Goldwater Democrats" and the other 15 were "switch-hitters," not to be trusted for unswerving obedience to White House dictation.

The Senate had a good deal of fun trying to get Clark to identify the 25 disloyalists. Senator Russell B. Long (D.-La.) learned he was a "switch-hitter" but Clark resisted invitations to affix labels to the others.

"How can we tell a Kennedy man from an anti-Kennedy man until after the roll has been called and the votes counted?" Long inquired.

"I'll tell you in the cloakroom," said Clark. There followed a period of needling as Clark was implored to furnish a list of saints and sinners. A good deal of hilarity was recorded.

Clark is an irresistible target for the great American practice of ribbing. He affords much amusement by his attempts to change Senate rules which would facilitate speedier action on Big Government and spending measures.

His announced campaign to "purge" Virginia's Harry Byrd of his chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee was a subject of raucous merriment in the cloakrooms.

The move was revealing of Clark's philosophy. Any committee chairman who, like Byrd, had not indorsed the Democratic platform and the Kennedy candidacy, he said, "was not worthy to sail under the colors on the Democratic masthead as officer of the Democratic Senatorial ship."

An Amusing Spectacle

"I propose no coercion against you or any other Senator," Clark informed Byrd. The spectacle of Clark putting pressure on Byrd, whose position in the Senate is as impregnable as Clark's is obscure, furnished, by general agreement, the best elements of high comedy.

Byrd brushed off the move, quietly remarking that his allegiance was to the Commonwealth of Virginia and that he had no intention of being ruled in his politi-

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cal attitudes by political platforms or his colleagues. The "purge" subsided. Even the liberal bloc was embarrassed.

Clark came to the Senate in 1957, a well-to-do Philadelphia socialite of the Ivy League type, who had zoomed to prominence as a reformer. He had once been a Republican but repented in 1928. He likes to tell friends that only chance prevented him from being a "Republican left-winger."

He is too old (59) for the New Frontier but he possesses all the other attributes for success under the current administration—Harvard University '23, *magna cum laude* and *Phi Beta Kappa*. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1926 when he was editor of its *Law Review*.

He practiced law for many years in his home City of Philadelphia, was active in civic enterprises, achieved marriage and two children, won the Philadelphia book award for humanitarian activities, and then departed for World War II, where he served as deputy chief of staff, Eastern Air Command, China-India-Burma Theater, 1943-45.

With this background, he was a natural when the Democrats of Philadelphia looked around for a "reform" candidate to defeat a Republican City administration in 1951. Clark was, at the time, City Controller and he had held many party posts, including chairmanship of the Citizens Committee for Truman and Barkley in 1948.

He waged a colorful campaign for the Mayoralty using a broom as a political prop. He was given nation-wide publicity when he became the first Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia in 68 years.

The Empty Chair Trick

He resigned as Mayor in 1956 to run for the Senate against the Republican incumbent, Senator James H. Duff, a former Governor. In this campaign, Clark again used a stage prop. He frequently brought an empty chair to the platform, saying it was the one Senator Duff had not filled. Clark won a close election, with a victory margin of 18,000 out of a total of more than 4,500,000 votes.

He came to the Senate when it was almost evenly divided. The lineup was 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans and the Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, was just beginning to demonstrate his artistry in bringing together factions of widely differing viewpoints.

This practice demands compromises and no controversy and a freshman Democrat was supposed to take orders and keep quiet. Clark accepted this discipline. He was mentioned rarely except in the society columns. He is an inveterate party-goer.

Two years later, however, after the Congressional Democratic sweep of 1958, the Democratic majority in the Senate became almost two to one and the Senator from Pennsylvania began to be heard. He subjected himself to self-analysis and discovered that he was a foreign policy expert.

> **He (Senator Clark) made no charges against me. He did not allege that I had abused the position of committee chairman. He professed personal friendship. But he announced he would attempt to defeat my continuation as chairman if I would not blindly support a political party platform.**
>
> **In reply I stated publicly that I was unalterably opposed to nearly everything in the platform; that I intended to fight everything inimical to the best interest of this country, in or out of the platform; and then I challenged him to take his fight to the Senate floor . . . Senator Clark took his fight to the floor. He got one vote—his own.**
>
> **—Senator Byrd, speech at Berryville, Va., August 26, 1961**

He turned his guns upon Secretary of State Dulles, charging that "it is no secret that Mr. Dulles has lost the confidence of many of our allies and many of us in Congress."

The new Congress, with its preponderance of Democrats, had a responsibility to take over the direction of foreign policy, Clark asserted, and he offered a line of action for future Middle East policy.

He called for repeal of the Eisenhower doctrine and "a correct assessment of Communist aims"—an assessment Dulles had failed to reach, he implied.

Looking into the future, he saw a virtual end to Western civilization if Dulles was not immediately removed.

"Congress cannot prevent those inevitable further disasters which stare us in the face so long as a weak President continues as his Secretary of State a man whose only answer to any new thought is 'No!'," the Senator declared.

As late as May 14, 1961, Clark was still attacking Dulles who, he said, was completely to blame for all the troubles in Laos.

Clark's new role as a foreign policy expert stirred a little curiosity but failed to impress anyone, particularly the Senate Democratic leaders. They ignored his appeals for a place on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Clark was put off with various excuses.

Finally, in 1960, the leaders were confronted with the necessity of filling a vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee to which Clark was entitled by virtue of his seniority. To pass him over for another Senator could be construed only as a complete lack of confidence in his qualifications.

The Democratic leaders did not hesitate. They passed over Clark in favor of Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) who had not come to the Senate until two years after Clark's arrival.

"I hold no bitterness for having my seniority ignored and being denied the Foreign Relations Committee," Clark cried on the Senate floor.

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But his subsequent behavior revealed the depth of his resentment. He joined the little band of liberals which waged a war against Majority Leader Johnson. This campaign in futility was continued until the Texan left the Senate to become a roving Vice President.

There is only one blot to mar Clark's perfect record of support for all big spending measures. He virtually stupefied the Senate at the time and astonished some veteran advocates of economy and budget-balancing with whom he associated himself.

The Senate was considering a bill which would have added $10 billion in benefits to veterans of World War I over a 40-year period. Senator Robert S. Kerr (D.-Okla.), a multi-millionaire who likes big figures, led a drive to make the added benefits total $21 billion.

Clark not only fought the Kerr amendment, voting against it when it was passed, 75 to 20, but voted against the bill itself when it was finally passed, 86 to 6.

In this roll call, Clark found himself in the company of Senators whom he had frequently denounced as depraved supporters of out-moded economic theories —Byrd of Virginia, Williams of Delaware, Dirksen of Illinois, Bennett of Utah and Butler of Maryland.

This treason to the spending bloc demanded explanation and Clark supplied it.

"In the face of a crying need for billions of dollars for education, housing, water resources development and highways, I can't vote for a low-priority project like veterans benefits," he said.

Senate liberals relaxed. Clark's momentary aberration was forgiven. He remained in favor of big spending and budget deficits. He just had a strange aversion for veterans' benefits. Some of his associates questioned his political wisdom but they had never assessed that quality as among his paramount virtues.

Something for Everyone

Clark may have a mental block on payments to veterans but he has advocated government aid for just about every other conceivable project. He is far in advance of the New Frontier. He wants billions more for housing, education, unemployment and medical care than the Administration has requested, and is agitating for a billion dollars to be spent in one year on such things as city halls and sewage plants as an anti-recession measure.

He has proposed legislation to create a National Arts Foundation which would provide aid to cultural programs and new artistic centers, thus "keeping our artistic grassroots healthy."

"We need more and better artists, sculptors, architects, poets, musicians and librarians," he recently declared. "If, in order to get them, we have to settle for fewer brewers, night club proprietors and lobbyists, the cost would be well worthwhile."

Carried away by this picture of a more cultured America, he envisioned a solution to all the world's ills.

"The good society which could result might both confound communism and lift Western civilization to new heights," he declared.

It is whispered in the Senate cloakrooms that Clark entertains Presidential ambitions which must await his campaign for re-election to a second term in 1962. This report might once have inspired jocular remarks. But recent history has revealed the Senate chamber as a breeding ground for White House aspirants who got into the running largely because they announced themselves as available.

Off the Senate floor, Clark is a pleasant and gracious man. On it, he is shunned by most Senators because of his quixotic ventures and futile forays. Even his fellow liberals shy away from alignment with him. He is closest perhaps to Senator Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), who also engages in flights of temperament and ineffective tactics, but Douglas sometimes looks askance at the Pennsylvanian's outbursts.

"He reminds me of a butterfly," said a Senatorial colleague who is not, himself, averse to a super-government and deficit spending. "He flutters in the sunlight, dancing from one lure to another, constantly apprehensive of imaginary shadows, now and then bruising his wings against the rough realities of life. He has no conception of practical politics."

This comment was made after Clark introduced, in co-operation with Representative Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), a civil rights bill modeled upon the Los Angeles platform. This action was decidedly not in accord with the wishes of President Kennedy, who is understood to have reached an understanding with Southern leaders about the civil rights plank before the November election.

Clark said, however, that he would push vigorously for action at this session, with or without White House approval. There are some in the Senate who wonder, half-seriously, if Clark may not some day rise on the floor to include the President in his category of "switch-hitter."

(Willard Edwards is Capitol Hill correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.)

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The New York *Times* has not seen fit to review it. *Time* and *Newsweek* have failed to mention it, and *Life* magazine, on evaluating a possible condensation, stated the subject in its opinion was "too far back in time and the findings are just not conclusive enough."

Despite this lack of recognition from some of our major organs of printed communication, *Betrayal at the UN—the story of Paul Bang-Jensen,* published by Devin-Adair January 25, 1961, is now selling a second edition with a third to follow. The book has received and is continuing to receive extremely favorable reviews in newspapers and magazines across the country.

Regardless of criticism—attacks by *Publisher's Weekly,* the *Library Journal,* the Washington *Post* and a mixed review in the Sunday edition of the New York *Herald Tribune*—*Betrayal at the UN* has been the subject of numerous penetrating editorials. It has created controversy in Danish and Australian government circles, and necessitated some amazing backing and filling by a UN correspondents' group whose TASS member found it necessary to write a note of denial to the authors that he'd ever heard of the book.

More than that, *Betrayal at the UN* has been reported in news stories throughout the capitals of the Western world, further attesting to wide public interest in this bitter and revealing tragedy of our time.

Paul Bang-Jensen

With the author's permission, HUMAN EVENTS reprints a part of their investigation as described in *Betrayal at the UN.* (The name of "Peter Marshall" is a composite used by Copp and Peck to avoid confusion.)

Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who refused to hand over to his superiors at the UN Secretariat the names of 81 witnesses to the Hungarian uprising of 1956. These witnesses feared reprisal should the list fall into Communist hands. Bang-Jensen was summarily fired from the UN on July 3, 1958. He was found dead on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. Suicide—or murder? . . .

Vol. XVIII, No. 37—Section III

HUMAN EVENTS

September 15, 1961

The Bang-Jensen Case: Suicide or Murder?

By DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck

From Betrayal at the UN

He walked the short distance to the corner of 67th Avenue and 232nd Street, trying to weed the exuberance out of his reasoning. All the news accounts had described Bang-Jensen as lying with his hands tucked under his chest, the gun in his right hand. The two men first on the scene were independently sure Bang-Jensen's arms were above his head. If they were, did it mean anything?

Perhaps the change had occurred when the police had turned him over, but—

Both men independently referred to the position in which he lay. Well, who was to say how a man might fall after he'd shot himself? Actually he could lie down and shoot himself.

Sure, and then stick his arms out over his head.

He knew one thing, whatever the position of the arms, he was going to get further corroboration from those characters in the pick-up truck. All he had to do was find them.

As to what Hageman was going to tell him now, he could only hold his breath again. Maybe somebody's estimate of when Bang-Jensen died was going to get knocked full of holes.

The Cape Cod-type house sat on a landscaped rise above the street level, facing the school. It was painted gray and had a wide stone porch. Peter Marshall noted that its roof was a little higher than that of any other house in the area.

A short, grizzled man of about sixty answered the ring. He was in shirt sleeves and came out onto the porch despite the cold. "Nancy, the dog," he said, with a heavy German accent and an apologetic smile. "She might make a fuss."

With his fine beak of nose, his strong square face, his blocky physique, George Hageman put Peter Marshall in mind of a sea captain. His hair was white, but under beetling brows his eyes were sharp and clear.

He listened, nodding his head, as the visit was explained. The door opened and an attractive young lady handed out a jacket, giving Marshall a cold look.

George Hageman chuckled as he was helped into the garment. "A little chilly," he said, and then with a twinkle, "Are you from the F.B.I?"

"No . . . I'm just a writer."

"Well, it's all right. I'm glad you came to talk to me. No one else has ever come to ask me about it. You see, when I heard them say on the radio he had been lying there since maybe Monday, I said, that's not right. I know that's not right. He was not there late Wednesday afternoon. I passed

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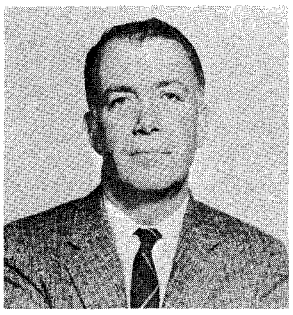
ABOUT THE AUTHORS

DeWITT COPP is a novelist and documentary film writer and teaches history at St. Luke's School in New Canaan, Conn. His film "The Day Before Tomorrow," documenting the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories in Aberdeen, Maryland, won a Film Media Award for 1960 and was produced by Warner Brothers. He attended Syracuse University, where he met his wife-to-be, Susan, and during World War II he flew with the Army Air Corps. He lives in Lewisboro, N. Y., with Susan and their two children, Peter and Wendy.



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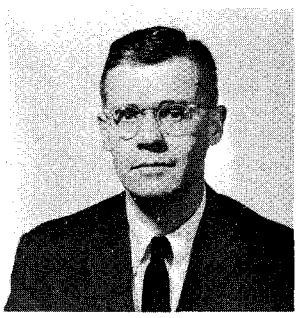

PECK

MARSHALL PECK, formerly a reporter and editor with the European edition of the New York *Herald Tribune*, now is cable editor of the New York edition. A graduate of Northeastern University and a veteran of World War II, he lives in Lewisboro with his wife, Huguette, whom he met and married in France, and two children, Marshall and Anne.

the spot twice. Nancy misses nothing, and I don't miss much . . . even though I am an old fellow." He chuckled.

"Tuesday we did not walk because it rained." Marshall underlined the mental note already in his mind to check out the weather for the days in question.

"Wednesday my wife and I went shopping in Long Island City, and when we returned in the afternoon, Nancy and I went for our walk.

"Usually we walk twice a day. In the morning we go to the right," he faced the direction of the woods and gestured, "and in the afternoon, to the left. That Wednesday, about four o'clock, we went to the left." He indicated again, and then with a wag of his head, "I don't walk that way any more . . . It gives me a funny feeling . . . to know."

"What was the weather like that afternoon, Mr. Hageman?"

"Windy. Very windy. It was clearing up after the rain."

"And you followed the bridle path?"

"Oh, yes . . . If he had been lying there, I could not have missed him . . . poor fellow . . . Besides, my wife and I heard the shot that night."

"What!"

"Yes," Hageman nodded. "We heard it. We were in bed about eleven. It wasn't a backfire. It was a shot, all right, I'm sure. My wife said, 'Someone is shooting,' and I said, 'Probably boys.' They sometimes go in the woods to shoot."

"Now, wait a minute. Your window—was it opened?"

"Oh, of course. Our bedroom is at the top. Here." Hageman walked to the end of the porch and leaned out, pointing up.

Peter Marshall saw the window that faced toward the woodland.

"And no one came to question you?"

"No one . . . just you," George Hageman peered at him with a foxy grin and said, "It's all right if you are from the F.B.I."

Before Peter Marshall left the community for the day, he went back to the spot where Paul Bang-Jensen's body had been found. Through the trees, in the fast-fading light he could see George Hageman's bedroom window, overlooking the other housetops that lay between.

He drove away, heading for the Whitestone Bridge, knowing he was coming back the next day. It was all very well for Clifford Forster to advance the theory that Paul Bang-Jensen had spent the hours between his disappearance and death walking . . . or sitting on a park bench, but it just didn't jell.

No man was going to walk around for three days and two and one half nights and not be noticed by someone. He wasn't going to amble around for that long and be found beardless.

The police had been looking for him as early as Tuesday noon.

The news had hit the early editions of the Wednesday afternoon papers.

He was a distinctive-looking person, and he had a most noticeable accent.

No sir, it just didn't hold water. Paul Bang-Jensen had been somewhere in those lost hours, which now numbered a pretty definite fifty-seven and a possible sixty-five . . . autopsy reports notwithstanding. He had been somewhere other than on the by-ways and the highways of this endless suburbia. And there was on this night, nearly two months after his death, a person, or persons unknown, who knew a part of the answer, or all of the answer, to where he had been.

The question was, why had they kept silent?

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

The Kennedy Administration is using the Eisenhower budget for petty cash.

—Senator Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.)

Vol. XVIII, No. 37 — Section IV

September 15, 1961

When Semantics Count

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently reprinted a Latin American view of UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson in an editorial entitled "The Language Barrier."

The source is *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Commented the *Enquirer*: "The trouble, it appears, is not with Mr. Stevenson's flawless Spanish, but with his confused English." The *La Prensa* paragraphs follow:

"Present United States policies with respect to Latin America are inspired by an attempt to set limits to Communist penetration, whose instrument today is the Cuban regime . . . *However, those in power in (the United States) at times, use a language which defeats their own purpose.*

"In a desire to display a full understanding of ideas, *they talk—as did Mr. Stevenson—of 'territorial feudalism,' of 'indeterminate agrarian reform,' of 'revolution,'* plainly and simply. They are unaware of the explosive force which these phrases carry in our surroundings. *They are unaware that they are the chosen slogans of the Communists and their allies, who joyfully welcome such unexpected imperialist assistance.*

"The term 'feudalism' is a capricious metaphor, seen in the light of its historic meaning. There does not exist any 'agrarian reform' in the sense of laws to create initiative in rural economy . . . In this part of America, this today is exclusively a subject of Castro subversion. *And it does not have any sense but that of the violent taking away of property of land owners.*

"As regards the term 'revolution,' it serves those north of us to designate such peaceful and healthful phenomena as the industrial revolution or the marvelous technical innovations. In our confused (South) America it means, apart from taking recourse to force and in a doctrinal sense, only one thing: *The catastrophic overthrow of the existing social order and the dictatorship of the proletarian masters.*

"By using such terms indiscriminately, and without analyzing the concepts they convey, *certain United States politicians and periodicals contribute to the nourishment of magic slogans which are beneficial only to Soviet imperialistic designs.*"

I am for a government that is rigorously frugal and simple, and not for one that multiplies offices to make partisans, that is, to get votes, and by every device increases the public debt under the guise of being a public benefit.

—Thomas Jefferson

A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PROGRAM

I THINK SOMEBODY SHOULD HAVE HIS HEAD EXAMINED!
$3,338,000,000 FOREIGN AID TO COMMUNIST CONTROLLED COUNTRIES
— DEP'T OF COMMERCE FIGURES 1945-1960
THE NATION
CONGRESS
REQUESTS FOR MORE OF THE SAME
PARRISH
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Irresponsible Labor Leadership

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

A Texas jury has given another stern warning to union leadership that responsibility goes with the rights accorded to labor, and that leadership owes a responsibility to union members as well as to the public.

The International Union of Operating Engineers called a strike at a Texas refinery, but company officials notified the union that they would operate the refinery with supervisory personnel, and that essential machinery should be left running.

Union leaders, it is charged, directed members to ignore the order and shut down the plant. As a result, the company discharged the 28 workers for insubordination. These men then sued their leaders for $4 million, asserting that by following their leaders' bad advice they had suffered loss of pay, retirement benefits, participation in a thrift plan, and mental anguish.

The jury agreed that the men had a valid claim against the leaders who had given them the irresponsible orders, and awarded them a total of $1,197,072. The verdict seems in line with the trend of modern legislation recognizing that both the public and union membership deserve protection against the excesses of some labor leaders.

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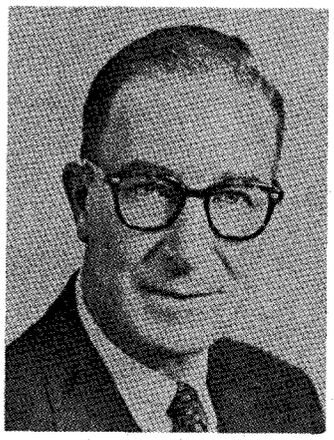
Senator Kefauver and the Drug Industry

From the Indianapolis News

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (D.-Tenn.), who recently decided the boxing profession would be better off under Federal government control, also has decided the American public would be better off if drug companies are regulated by the Federal government. Therefore, in order to curb "price gouging," Kefauver has introduced a bill to lower drug prices, warning drug makers they must accept a little more government regulation or else be faced with direct government control of the drug industry.



KEFAUVER

This is not the first time Kefauver has attacked the drug industry. Late in 1959 and 1960, his Senate anti-trust subcommittee held lengthy, well-publicized hearings in which Kefauver used every exaggerated claim, half-truth, and downright distortion of facts to convince the American public it was being mulcted by greedy drug manufacturers.

By omitting the costs of production, selling, research, administration, royalties, and taxes, Kefauver accused firms of selling drugs at a mark-up as high as 1,100%, instead of the actual 12% figure. So wild were his charges that the three minority members of the subcommittee—Senators Hruska, Wiley and Dirksen—all complained of Kefauver's unfair methods.

It is an effective technique of demagogues, and a technique at which Kefauver excels, to convince the public it is being squeezed between the jaws of a monster, in this case greedy drug manufacturers. The truth is, however, that wholesale price indexes on drugs have steadily declined the past dozen years, while today's druggists' portion of the family medical budget is less than ever before. The high drug prices are largely the result of millions of dollars invested in research for new and improved products.

Few industries have performed more admirably than the drug industry, and it has not needed a push from the government. Now Kefauver wants to change that pattern, so that Big Brother can have a hand in setting prices and determining how much money will be allocated for research. We might ask: Who is better able to determine drug prices, the competing companies or Kefauver's staff? Who should determine what new drugs to search for, scientists of the drug industry or a handful of Washington bureaucrats? Who should determine how much stockholders' money should be spent in search of those new products—drug company officials, whose record is outstanding, or those politicians who think nothing of scattering taxpayers' money in dozens of directions on any number of unproductive and wasteful projects?

Senator Kefauver has already played the drug industry for more than enough publicity. We suggest, therefore, that he turn his attention elsewhere. Then, while he is busy trying to run the affairs of another segment of industry, the drug manufacturers can get on with their job of protecting the health of the American public.

Congressman Beermann's Taped Interview—$7

Ralph F. Beermann, freshman Republican Congressman from Nebraska's 3rd District, who was a farmer and an active participant in numerous national farmers' organizations until elected to Congress last November, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Beermann is eminently qualified to discuss the nation's farm problems and the Administration's farm proposal from both a producer's and consumer's point of view. In an interesting and timely interview, Congressman Beermann describes the fallacies of present proposals and offers some sensible solutions to the problems involved.

BEERMANN

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the twenty-seventh in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

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Lauchlin Currie: Disbursing Agent

From the Chicago Tribune

PRESIDENT KENNEDY has launched a scheme to blow about 20 billion dollars in foreign aid on Latin America under the imposing label of an "alliance for progress." Almost at once it turns out that the gentleman who is to plan the spending of Colombia's share of these American dollars is an old Franklin Roosevelt White House hand who was stripped of his American citizenship after being branded an informant of Soviet espionage agents.

CURRIE

This person, Lauchlin Currie, a Canadian by birth, was a naturalized American citizen when he was serving Roosevelt as Administrative Assistant for Foreign Affairs. In 1948, Elizabeth Bentley, a repentant Soviet espionage agent, stated he had been helpful to her in her work. Five years later the FBI listed Currie as one who had supplied United States documents to a Russian spy ring.

In the interim, he took himself off to Colombia and has holed up there since. His interest in returning to the United States vanished in 1951 when a Senate committee wanted to question him. In 1955 his citizenship was revoked because he had remained outside the country longer than the five years permitted naturalized citizens.

Louis Budenz, who quit the Communist party after having risen to become managing editor of the *Worker*, the party organ, testified, about the time Currie chose to make himself scarce, that the Communists set out in 1942 to smear hostile officials in the State Department. Propaganda was worked up to be published in the party press.

Budenz related that Earl Browder, the party boss, showed this material to him with the explanation that it had been "worked out by arrangement with Lauchlin Currie." After the blast was printed, Browder and another party functionary, Robert Miner, went to Washington to beard Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his own office.

Welles received them as if they had been official emissaries of a foreign state—which, in fact, they were, for they were on Russia's business—and gave them a promise that the State Department hereafter would make "no distinction between the Communists and Chiang" in its dealing with China. At the time Chiang Kai-shek was the head of the legitimate government of China which was the war time ally of the United States, while the Communists were only a rump movement confined to the Yenan area. They took the country away from Chiang a few years later, after the anti-Communists had been cleaned out of the State Department and Currie had provided a convenient assist.

Russia entered the war against Japan at the last minute and the Soviet forces disarmed the Japanese army in Manchuria after Japan's surrender. Huge stocks of arms were turned over to the Chinese Communists. The Germans, who surrendered a few months earlier, had originally trained Chiang's Nationalist army, whose standard rifle ammunition was the same as the German 7.92 mm. Shipment of the vast quantity of captured German small arms and ammunition to Chiang was authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but the first cargo had barely got out of a German port when it was stopped en route by an order signed by Currie on White House stationery.

This is the man who is planning how the dollars provided by a country which has stripped him of citizenship are to be employed in Colombia. It will be surprising if President Kennedy doesn't find out he has made an alliance for Communist progress in that country.

Echoes of History

In *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon lists the following reasons for that fall:

1. The rapid increase of divorce: the undermining of the dignity and sanctity of the home, which is the basis of human society.
2. Higher and higher taxes and the spending of public money for free bread and circuses for the populace.
3. The mad craze for pleasure; sports becoming every year more exciting and more brutal.
4. The building of gigantic armaments when the real enemy was within, the decadence of the people.
5. The decay of religion—faith fading into mere form—losing touch with life and becoming impotent to guide the people.

Do these five reasons for the fall of Rome tell us anything about our present national situation?

—Congressman Noah M. Mason (R.-Ill.)

What You Have Done

When the Department of Commerce lifted the ban on the sale of subsidized agricultural commodities to Russia and her satellites, HUMAN EVENTS dug up the story and presented you with the facts.

Your response was overwhelming! Congressmen and Senators from all over the country reported a flood of angry letters, asking why Russians could buy our wheat for less than the charge to American citizens. As a direct result of your initiative, Congress amended the Agricultural Act of 1961, so that subsidized commodities "should in no manner be exported, sold, or made available to the USSR or any nation or area dominated by the organization controlling the world Communist movement."

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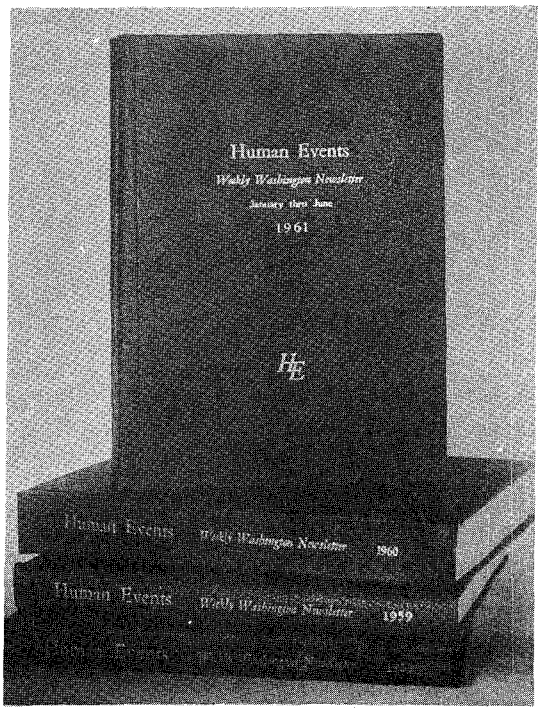

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